

S-4455

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S-4457

U. S. S. R.

Moscow "20" Lefortovo

Krasnokazarmennaya No. 3

School "Vistrel" (Shot)

Comrade RIABOFF

(Chinese)

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Comrade RIABOFF

(Chinese)

SHANGHAI TIMES.

NOV 8 1938

M. Alexandre Panoushkin, Soviet Ambassador to China, has received instructions from the Soviet Government to pay a visit to Moscow immediately, according to an unconfirmed report yesterday. Before leaving Chungking, M. Panoushkin will have another interview with General Chiang Kai-shek, Executive General of the Kuomintang, the report stated.

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NY JOURNAL, October 22, 1939



Alexander Semenovich

PANIUSHKIN

Soviet Ambassador in China.

D. G. S. Brand.

C. 21/10.

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FILE

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1939

Soviet Envoy Makes Official Calls

Appointed Ambassador From
Trade Mission

Chungking, Sept. 18.

The new Soviet Ambassador to China, M. Alexander Semionovitch Pansouchkine, has started paying his official calls on the other members of the Diplomatic Corps in Chungking. Yesterday, he called on Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, the American Ambassador, who later returned the call.

It is now learned that M. Pansouchkine arrived in China some time ago attached to the Soviet Trade Mission, but shortly after his arrival he received word from Moscow of his appointment as Ambassador.—
Reuter.

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THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1939

A tea reception was given in Chungking on Friday in honor of M. Alexandre Sakhinovich Penin, new Soviet Ambassador to China, by the Sino-Soviet Cultural Association. Speeches were made on Sino-Soviet cultural, economic and political relations were delivered by many who were present, says a Chungking Chinese message to the "Sun Pao." Mr. Sakhinovich, acting president of the association, delivered the main address of welcome.

File D-

FILE

Recd 18/9

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
RECEIVED
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Date _____

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1933

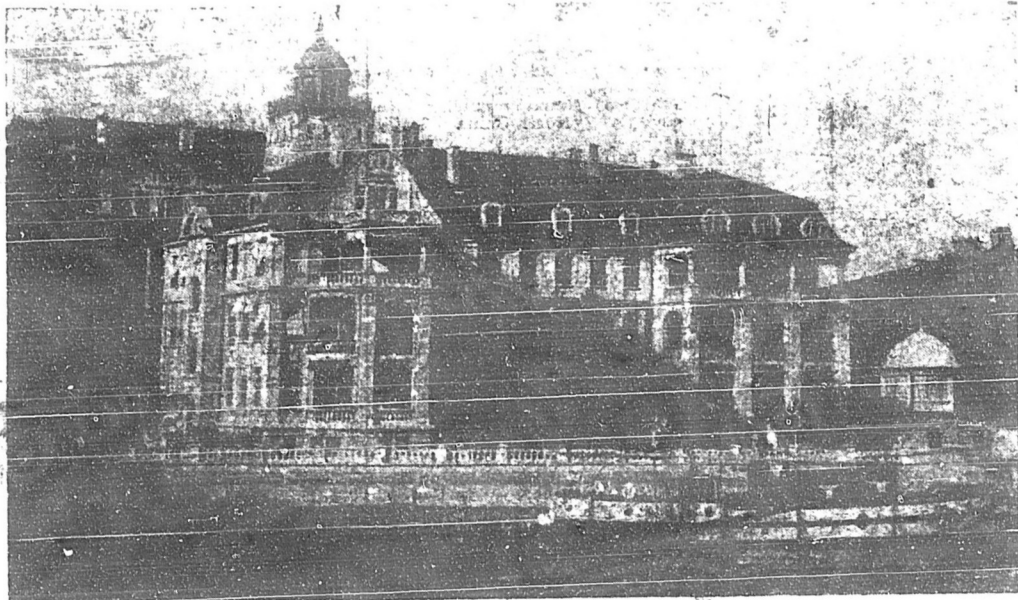
**SOVIET CONSULATE TO
OPEN OCTOBER 1**

The new Soviet Russian Consulate in Whangpoo Road near the Garden Bridge will be officially opened on October 1, according to a Chinese report. The new Soviet Consul General is expected to arrive here next week, the report stated.

\$2
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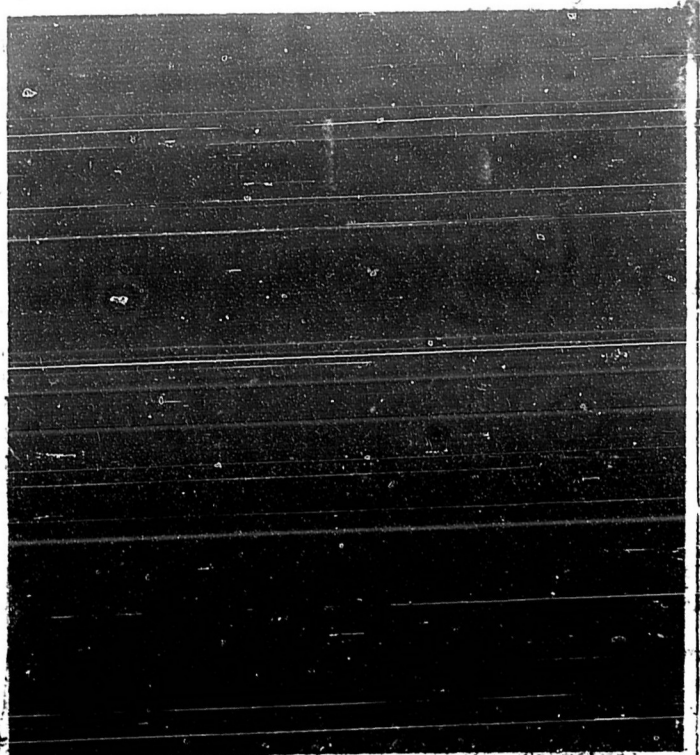
J. S. Parkin

J. S. Parkin 10/9



SOVIET CONSULATE TO RE-OPEN SHORTLY

The Soviet Consulate-General at No. 1 Whangpoo Road, which is expected to re-open shortly. The building has been renovated and Mr. Spilvanek, former First Secretary to the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo, who has been appointed Consul-General in Shanghai, is expected to arrive from Japan in the next few days. Mr. Spilvanek was Charge d'Affaires at the Soviet Embassy in Peking at the time of Chang Tso-lin's raid.



SOVIET CONSULATE RE-OPENING

The main door of the Soviet Consulate at No. 1 Whangpoo Road showing the emblem of the Soviet Government. The Consulate will be re-opening shortly.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:

RUSSIAN CONSULATE TO RE-OPEN ON SEPTEMBER 20.

The repairs to the Russian Consulate at No. 1 Whampoo Road have been completed.

A few days ago, Mr. Bogomolof, Soviet Ambassador to China, proceeded to Nanking to call on Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan who is also Minister of Foreign Affairs.

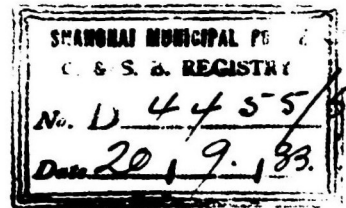
Mr. Bogomolof returned by the night express on September 14 and arrived at Shanghai at 7.30 a.m. yesterday.

Interviewed yesterday by a reporter of the Sung Sing News Agency, Mr. Bogomolof stated that the date of the formal occupation of the building would take place in a few days.

It is understood that the telephone number of the Consulate is 42220.

The new Russian Consul-General whose name is "Kebealvaneck" (? 克皮爾瓦克) will arrive at Shanghai on September 20.

S2, For attention please H. P. Ho-fung.
JMS
18/9.



September 19, 1933.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

RE-OPENING OF RUSSIAN CONSULATES IN CHINA.

The repairs to the Russian Consulate-General having been completed, Mr. Bogomolof, Soviet Ambassador to China, yesterday morning began to undertake work in the building.

It is understood that the consulates along the Yangtse River will be re-opened soon.

Sin Wan Pao:

A CORRECTION.

With reference to the report published yesterday in your paper to the effect that the two persons named Jao Chung Dau and Lee Yong who were arrested by the Chapei Police for firing at a youth in front of the Dah Nan Dry Goods Store at Jessfield and Connaught Roads were in the service of the "First Group" of the Chinese Military Police, we have not what you call a "First Group" system neither have we any members bearing the names given above. We beg you to correct the said report.

Military Police Headquarters.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

OPPRESSION OF CHINESE IN FUSAN.

Recently, 18 Chinese staying at Fusan (釜山), Japan, were severely oppressed by the Japanese. They are all natives of Wenchow, Chekiang. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has despatched money for their return to China.

It is learned that several days ago, Chen Chou-kow (陳超侯), Chinese Consul at Fusan, telegraphed the Foreign Ministry to notify the Municipality of Greater Shanghai that 8 of the men would arrive at Shanghai on the morning of September 18 by the ss. Chingan Maru.

Upon receiving this telegram, the Municipality of Greater Shanghai instructed Wen Hoong-en, Chief of the Public Safety Bureau, to detail an official of the Relief Section to receive them at the Wayside Wharf, Yangtsépo. The men will occupy Room No. 47 of the Tung Fong Hotel (東方旅館), Small East Gate, Nantao.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C. & S. B. REGISTRY.

No. D 4455/5

Date 15.9.33

September 15, 1933.

Morning Translation

MISCELLANEOUS

NICHI-NICHI

OPENING CEREMONY OF JAPANESE BARRACKS POSTPONED

It is reported that the opening ceremony of the Japanese new barracks which had been arranged for September 18 has been postponed to the middle of October for special reasons.

MAINICHI

WHITE RUSSIANS PREPARING DEMONSTRATION ON OPENING DAY OF SOVIET CONSULATE

The repairs to the Soviet Consulate General are nearing completion. Official documents are being removed from the temporary office on Sinza Road to the Consulate Building on Whangpoo Road. Officers of both the Legation and Consulate will begin to function from September 15.

Mr. Spilwanek(?), the newly appointed Consul-General, is expected to arrive in Shanghai at the end of this month.

It is reported that local white Russians are preparing an anti-Communists demonstration on the day of the opening of the Russian Consulate.

RELEASE OF KIM IK SUNG

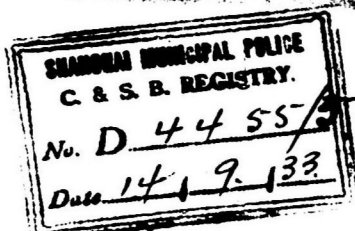
A rumour is current to the effect that the Chinese authorities have released a Korean named Kim Ik Sung, who had been arrested by the Japanese Consular authorities in connection with the attempted murder of another Korean named Liu In Bal and handed over to them because the prisoner had claimed that he was a Chinese citizen.

The Japanese Consular Police made inquiry of the Chinese authorities in connection with the above rumor and were informed that the report was groundless.

WIPPO

THE ANTI-WAR CONFERENCE

The anti-war conference which was expected, would be held without much interference in the French Concession, is reported to have been prohibited by the French authorities.



September 14, 1933.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:

WOUNDED SOLDIERS DISTURB RAILWAY STATION AT
HSIN LUNGHWA.

At 2.30 p.m. yesterday, 5 coaches carrying 100 wounded soldiers to be sent to a hospital at Hangchow arrived at Hsin Lungghwa Railway Station and could not proceed further owing to a defect in the engine.

The wounded soldiers rushed out and attempted to compel the Stationmaster to start the engine under threat of being beaten to death. At this time, another train from South Railway Station passed by. The wounded soldiers demanded that the locomotive be detached to draw their five coaches to Hangchow.

A fight followed, and the station coolies, railway employees, etc. were beaten.

Upon seeing this, Zee Hse-ping, a Station Police Chief, and his subordinates went to the place and advised the soldiers to stop creating trouble. The latter ignored the advice, assaulted Zee Hse-ping and seized the signal flags, etc. of the Stationmaster. The Police Chief then detailed policemen to guard the offices, the telegraph and telephone rooms. He then negotiated with the Chief of the Ambulance Corps named Ho Shih-fu and assured him that their five coaches would be driven to Hangchow by the first locomotive arriving at the Station.

At 3.20 p.m., an express train from Nanking to Zakow arrived. The locomotive was attached to the five coaches and left for Hangchow.

The Railway Station has despatched urgent telegrams to superior organs for instructions and has requested them to notify the military organ concerned to place restrictions on the soldiers.

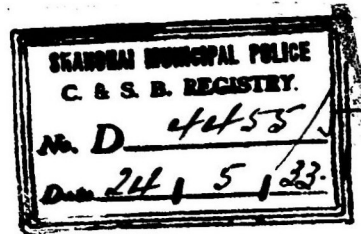
Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

THE NEW SOVIET CONSUL-GENERAL AT SHANGHAI.

The Provisional Office of the Soviet Ambassador has been removed into the Soviet Consulate-General, No. 1 Hwangpoo Road.

Mr. "BaBelingonek", who is a military attache of the Soviet Embassy in Japan, has been appointed to the post of new Soviet Consul-General at Shanghai. He is scheduled to arrive in Shanghai towards the end of September.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday sent a notification to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai instructing it to receive the new Soviet Consul-General on his arrival here.



May 24, 1933.

Morning Translation

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:

THE CIVIL RIGHTS LEAGUE.

The protest lodged by the Chinese Civil Rights League against the German attitude towards scholars, was rejected by the German Minister to China.

The protest was returned direct to Madame Sun Yat-sen from the German Legation at Peiping.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:-

THE MISSION OF THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR IN SHANGHAI.

Yesterday morning, the reporters of the Sing Sing News Agency called at the office of the Soviet Consulate on Binza Road for information about the object of the present trip to Shanghai of Bogomolov, the Soviet Ambassador.

The following conversation took place between the reporters and a secretary of the Consulate:-

- Q. Is it true that the Ambassador has come to Shanghai to consult with the Japanese Minister over the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway?
- A. I am not in a position to express any views on the question.
- Q. Did the Japanese Minister call on the Ambassador?
- A. No.
- Q. When will the Shanghai Consulate begin functioning?
- A. Within two weeks.
- Q. When will the Ambassador return to Nanking?
- A. He will not return to Nanking for the time being.

According to information received from reliable sources, the Soviet Ambassador has come to Shanghai to observe the opposition of the Chinese people toward the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The negotiations over the signing of a non-aggression pact and commercial agreements between China and Soviet Russia have been suspended.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:-

CHINESE REFUGEES FROM MEXICO ENTERTAIN NEWSPAPERS.

Lin Wen Li and two other representatives of the Chinese refugees from Mexico will entertain local newspapermen at 5 p.m. May 24 in the Sing Sing Restaurant, Nanking Road.

A report on the condition of the Chinese people in Mexico as a result of the Mexican anti-Chinese boycott will be submitted. Appeals for help from the public will be made.

April 27, 1933.

Morning

POLITICAL

Hin Pao (Nanking telegram):

ARRIVAL OF SOVIET AMBASSADOR AT NANKING.

Mr. Bogomoloff, Soviet Ambassador to China, arrived at Nanking at 5 p.m. April 26 and was welcomed at the Railway Station by the representatives of the National Government and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. On the morning of April 27, he will call on Dr. Lo Wen Kan, the Foreign Minister, who will entertain him in the evening. The date of the presentation of his credentials will be fixed by Lin Sen, Chairman of the Government.

The Soviet Ambassador declares that the object of his coming to the Capital is to pay calls on Government officials. He can not say anything about the discussions of Treaties with China prior to the presentation of his credentials. He says that the people of China are hard workers and most civilized. He would do his best to improve the good relations between China and Soviet Russia.

Bogomoloff adds that the Embassy will be located at Nanking.

MISCELLANEOUS

Hin Pao and other local newspapers:

THE MUNICIPAL RATE : A LETTER OF COMPLAINT.

The Chinese Ratepayers Association of the International Settlement sent the following letter to the Secretary-General of the S.M.C. yesterday:-

We are in receipt of the following letter from the Kung Ping Auditors & Lawyers Office (27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100), located on the 7th floor of No. 6 Szechuen Road:-

"For many years the S.M.C. has collected the Municipal rate at 14 per cent of the amount of the rent. Recently we received a Municipal rate receipt from the Revenue Department of the S.M.C. showing that the amount of our rate had been arbitrarily increased from \$58.20 to \$63.56. It is reported that the Municipal rate of houses in our neighbourhood has been increased simultaneously. Such arbitrary increase of the Municipal rate is unreasonable.

"Your Association is requested to open negotiations with the S.M.C."

The Municipal rate should be collected on the basis of the house rent. Although the S.M.C. has informed the public that the Municipal rate will not be increased, the rate has actually been increased. Such action is improper. The yearly rent of the Kung Ping Auditors & Lawyers Office, including steam charges, is \$1,644.24, but the Municipal assessment of the house rent for 1932 according to the rate receipt is \$1,672.10, \$27.86 higher than the actual house rent including the steam charges. This shows that there was an overpayment of \$3.90 in the Municipal rate for 1932. The assessment of the rent for the same house for 1933 is higher than that of 1932 by \$171.86.

The Council is requested to make a rectification.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D <u>4455</u>
Date <u>25 4 1933</u>

April 25, 1933.

Morning Translation

MISCELLANEOUS.

China Times:-

THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR.

4455
M. Bogomoloff, the Soviet Ambassador to China, will leave for Nanking as soon as formal notification has been received from the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is not known whether the Soviet Ambassador will first call upon the officials of the Chinese Government or will first present his credentials. In all probability he will proceed to Nanking within this week.

China Times:-

THE PHILIPPINE INDUSTRIAL MISSION.

The Philippine Industrial Mission, composed of more than 30 persons, arrived in Shanghai yesterday afternoon. The Group will proceed to Nanking to-night by the night express and will return to Shanghai on April 27. They will return to the Philippines on April 29.

Mr. Mendimets, a member of the Group and chairman of the Philippine Commerce Improvement Association, made the following statement to a reporter:-

The report that the Philippine authorities often detain the Chinese goods is groundless. 90 to 95% of the foreign goods bought by the Philippines come from China. The annual imports from China into the Philippines amount to \$3,000,000, while the exports to China are insignificant. Our mission is to improve the commercial relations between China and the Philippines.

Shun Pao:-

THE COTTON DEPRESSION: RELIEF MEASURES DISCUSSED.

Representatives of the local Kuomintang and other official organs and the representatives of the various cotton mills have twice met at the Municipality of Greater Shanghai to discuss measures for the relief of the cotton trade. The reduction of work was regarded as being a temporary measure.

The Municipality of Greater Shanghai and the various cotton mills last night detailed representatives to approach the Ministries of Finance and Industry at Nanking to hold a joint discussion.



Photo by Wei Fong.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO CHINA ARRIVES

Mr. Dmitri V. Bogomoloff, Soviet Ambassador to China, was greeted by Mr. Chao Te-chuang (left), secretary of the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Tang Shih-shuan (right), secretary of the Chinese Municipality, representing Gen. Wu Te-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, on his arrival from Japan by the Empress of Asia. The Ambassador is to leave for the capital shortly to present his credentials.

SOVIET ENVOY ARRIVES

Ambassador to Nanking Given Noisy Welcome By Communist Group

A hoisterous welcome was given to M. Dmitri V. Bogomoloff, Soviet Ambassador to China, at the Customs Jetty at 4.30 p.m. yesterday, when he landed with his wife and a party of ten amidst cheers, a profusion of crackers, and slogans of a Communistic nature shouted by a large number of students and labourers.

Carrying flags on which slogans of welcome were written in large characters, the crowd gathered as early as 3 p.m. During the interval, pamphlets were distributed, and speeches delivered, citing the success of the Five-Year Plan and the friendly relations of Soviet Russia towards China, in that she was the first country to abandon the "unequal treaties."

So thick was the crowd at the time of the Ambassador's arrival that police officers found their hands full in handling it. The spectators were, however, held up in two lines, and the motorcars of the party passed without any difficulty. Despite the apparent excitement at the time, nothing untoward happened, and the spectators were dispersed in a short time.

Strict Reticence

M. Bogomoloff arrived from Japan on the C.P.R. liner Empress of Asia, which was moored alongside a Pootung wharf. Mr. Chao Te-chuang, secretary of the Shanghai office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Tang Shih-shuan,

secretary of the Chinese Municipality, representing Gen. Wu Te-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, met the Ambassador and the party on a special tender despatched by the shipping company. Mr. J. M. Oshanin, Chinese secretary of the Embassy, who arrived several weeks ago, also went down in the special tender.

M. Bogomoloff was hesitant in giving an interview to the press. When surrounded by press representatives on the tender, he stated that his mission to China was to secure the friendly relations of the two nations, and that before the presentation of credentials to the Nanking Government, he could not give any interview on politics, much as he would like to have a friendly chat with local press representatives.

"Have you heard of a Soviet Government of China in this country?" the Ambassador was asked by an eager reporter. That question, the Ambassador replied with a smile, was a political one, and therefore he would prefer to say nothing.

First Trip to China

The subject of conversation then became personal and the Ambassador was asked how he liked the trip, and if he had been well entertained in Tokyo. M. Bogomoloff answered "yes" and "no" "yes" to the first question, and "no" to the second. He added that the only person he saw while in Tokyo was the Soviet

Ambassador to Japan, M. C. Yureneff. He enjoyed the sight of the cherry blossoms and that this was his first trip to China.

The Ambassador stated that the Embassy would be established in Nanking and that he would make his permanent residence there. In a day or two, he would leave for the capital to present his credentials.

For the last ten years in consular and legation service in Europe, and once Minister to Poland, M. Bogomoloff, was accompanied to China by Mme. Bogomoloff, Mr. M. V. Milikovsky, Vice-Consul, and Mrs. Milikovsky, Mr. I. R. Angarsky, in charge of the consular service attached to the Embassy, and Mrs. Angarsky, Mr. V. N. Barkoff, counsellor, and Mrs. Barkoff, and several others.

The "North-China Daily News" learns that the Ambassador will present his credentials early next month. The temporary office of the Embassy is situated at 1697 Sinza Road.



Soviet Ambassador

Mr. Bogomoloff, the new Soviet Ambassador to China, is due in Shanghai to-morrow together with the new Consul-General and staff.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR ARRIVES



A good sized throng was present at the Customs Jetty yesterday afternoon to view M. Bogomoloff, the long awaited envoy from the U.S.S.R., who arrived in the s.s. Empress of Asia. This photograph shows M. Bogomoloff (centre); Madame Bogomoloff, and a member of his party. An unexpected part of the welcoming ceremonies was provided by an impromptu demonstration of several hundred Chinese.

Met by a big and enthusiastic crowd of welcomers, M. Bogomoloff, the first U.S.S.R. Ambassador to China since the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries, and his party of 11 people arrived here yesterday afternoon in the s.s. Empress of Asia. The Ambassador declared that he would proceed to Nanking in a day or two to present his credentials.

The Empress of Asia entered Woosung at about 2.30 p.m. and steamed up slowly to the Pootung Wharf, where a party of Chinese officials were on hand to welcome the Russian ambassador. Mr. Ou Shan-ying, Chinese secretary of the Soviet party, introduced the Ambassador to Mr. Chao Tieh-chang, acting head at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, and also the representative of Dr. Lo Wen-kan, Foreign Minister, and to Mr. Tang Chih-Shuang, representing Mayor Wu Teh-chen of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. After an exchange of greetings, M. Bogomoloff was carried to the Customs Jetty by a Customs launch.

Gives No Information

Interviewed on board the ship by pressmen, M. Bogomoloff stated that he had "great interest" in coming to China for the first time and would try his utmost to promote good relations between the two countries. Questioned as to whether or not he would give some information on the reported non-aggression pact between China and his country, His Excellency asked to be pardoned stating that he would not be in a position to say anything on that subject until he had presented his credentials. After discussing visits with high Chinese officials during his stay, M. Bogomoloff said that he would be in Nanking in a day or two.

Chinese Demonstration For Arrival Of Soviet Envoy

Police Clubs Used To Quell Unruly Crowd At Customs Jetty; Government Officials On Hand To Welcome M. Bogomoloff

M. Bogomoloff was welcomed at the Customs Jetty by a crowd of Chinese students and workers who had been demonstrating and shouting slogans an hour before he landed there.

Unexpected Demonstration

The crowd, numbering approximately 400 people, was from the

Citizens' Anti-Japanese and Self-Salvation Association recently organized by several prominent Chinese, including Madame Sun Yat-sen.

Banners and handbills were distributed by the group and speeches were made. They shouted many slogans, such as "Welcome the Russian Ambassador," "Down with imperialism," "Support Soviet Russia, friend of the oppressed people," "Down with the Japanese imperialists," and "Down with the traitors." These slogans were shouted loudly by the workers in the demonstration under the leadership of several youths clad in foreign dress. Apparently some of them are Russian returned students, as they shouted their slogans in the Russian language.

Police Charge Group

For a time, the situation on the Bund was very threatening as,

despite intervention of police, the demonstrators wanted to see the Russian Ambassador at the Cathay Hotel, where they supposed that he would stay. They stopped in front of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and repeated their slogans, but were urged to move on and disperse. Paying no heed to police advice, they shouted their slogans at the top of their voices and, waving their banners, they marched to Avenue Edward VII. At the intersection of Kiangse Road and Avenue Edward VII, they intended to turn towards Nanking Road in the hope that

they might get a glimpse of the Russian Ambassador, who, by that time, had already gone to his temporary office on Sinza Road. They were again stopped by the police, this time by force, and several of them were beaten by batons.

Members Of Party

Accompanying M. Bogomoloff were Messrs. V. N. Barkoff, and M. V. Millkovsky. First Secretary of the Russian Legation and Vice Consul-General, respectively. He was also attended by Mr. I. R. Angarsky, his councillor. M. Bogomoloff stated that the U.S.S.R. Consul-General would soon arrive here.

Bogomolov, Second Russian Ambassador To China, Arrives

Sympathetic Gathering At Customs Jetty Cheers Soviet Envoy And Wife At Disembarkation

Police Forced To Control Young Demonstrators; Diplomat Brings Consul, Refuses To Talk

Smilingly braving a barrage of cameras and the welcoming roar of the huge crowd of students and Russians who had gathered at the Customs Jetty to greet him, Dmitri Bogomolov, first Soviet ambassador to China since 1926, arrived in Shanghai aboard the Empress of Asia, yesterday afternoon. The welcome he received was the most enthusiastic accorded an arriving dignitary here in many a day, marking as it did another phase of the resumption of Sino-Soviet relations instituted on the initiative of Nanking a few months ago.

The only ambassador accredited to the Chinese government was accompanied by Madame Bogomolov and a staff of members. The party left Moscow a short time ago following Mr. Bogomolov's appointment to the Nanking post, and traveled across Siberia to Vladivostok. From that port they proceeded to Japan, where they remained for a few days awaiting the Empress of Asia. During Mr. Bogomolov's stay in Tokyo, he made no attempt to confer with Japanese officials, he told newspapermen yesterday. The only person with whom he talked in the Japanese capital was Mr. Yuliniev, Soviet envoy to Japan.

The party proceeded directly from Customs to 1607 Sinza Road, where Mr. Bogomolov is taking a temporary residence before proceeding to Nanking to present his credentials to the government. He expects to leave Shanghai within two days.

Refuses Comment

Mr. Bogomolov shrewdly refused to comment himself on any way when questioned by the Shanghai press. Until he has presented his credentials, he said, he prefers to remain silent on Sino-Soviet relations, Soviet-Japanese relations, Soviet-British relations. He did not dare to discuss problems pertaining to the O.R. in connection with foreign trade to Communist activities in Central China. Mr. Bogomolov was affable and sociable. In short, Mr. Bogomolov demonstrated his pleasant nature yesterday afternoon.

Russian Ambassador And Wife



Mr. and Mrs. Dmitri Bogomolov are shown above as they posed momentarily yesterday at the Customs Jetty on their arrival in China where Mr. Bogomolov will be ambassador for the U.S.S.R.

representatives from Centrosojus, the Dalbank, Tass Agency etc. was presented to the ambassador and his charming wife. Approaching the Bund on the tender reserved for the arriving party, Mr. Bogomolov was apparently favorably impressed by the skyline, the remarkably fine weather prevailing yesterday, and the hearty welcome he had received aboard.

To Nanking Soon

"I am only too happy to be here," he said. "It has been a long trip and I am glad that it is at an end. I will proceed to Nanking within a short time, and I can assure you: all that I will do everything within my power to promote the friendliest of relations between Russia and China."

Mr. Bogomolov speaks English fluently, though the majority of his staff speak the language very little, and no Chinese. Mr. J. M. Osharin, secretary and chief interpreter of the embassy, and two other members of the staff have been in Shanghai several days. The party includes: Mr. Barlov, counselor to the embassy; Mr. Anzharov, who will be Russian Consul at Nanking; Mr. Koshovskiy, second secretary to the embassy; Mr. Chiling, Chinese secretary of the embassy; and other members of the staff. The embassy will be located in Shanghai.

The crowd had assembled long before the tender arrived, and a number of impassioned speeches had been delivered by soap-box orators concerning the advantages of relations with Russia, the future of the workers, etc.

Police and Customs Officials had a busy afternoon, and eventually threw a cordon around the entrance to the Customs to keep back the crowd. When Mr. Bogomolov and his party were approaching their cars, the waiting crowd let loose a doubled roar of welcome and several enterprising enthusiasts set off a string of firecrackers. Mr. Bogomolov and Madame Bogomolov, perhaps a little uncertain of the exact nature of their welcome, hesitated a moment at the doorway. For the firecrackers sounded rather ominous to newcomers to China. Then several women pushed forward and pressed great armfuls of roses onto the couple, smiled a greeting, and the party resumed despite the continuous roar and the banners of the students, entered cars and were whisked away. The demonstration was quite peaceful in tone, and no hostile moves of any kind were made.

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D.C. (CRIME)

April

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.

No. D. 4455
Date 24/4/33

Political

Movement of Notable

From Hankow

Arrived at 6.05 p.m. April 22

Chen Ming-nyi, member of the C.E.C. of Kuomintang.

Arrival of D.V. Bogomoleff, Soviet Ambassador to China

D. V. Bogomoleff, Soviet Ambassador to China, accompanied by his wife and a party of Soviet diplomatic and consular officials and their families, arrived in Shanghai from the USSR via Japan on April 23 by the s.s. "Empress of Asia". They were welcomed on board the ship by representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Municipality of Greater Shanghai as well as by local Soviet officials.

The Ambassador has taken up temporary residence at No. 1097/9 Sincan Road.

China Front Line Disabled & Wounded Sanitorium - is organizing medical groups for services in the North

The above mentioned sanitorium located at Feng Ling Jao, off Route China, has established an office at 116 Lloyd Road, to make necessary arrangements to organize three medical groups for services in war areas in the North. Tsai Hui-tung (崔惠东) is in charge of the office.

Organization of University Professors and Teaching Staff

Between 2.30 and 4 p.m. April 23, ten members of the above mentioned Federation held a meeting in their office, Room 204, Cantonment Magazine, Wuking Road.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D.	4455
Date	24, 4, 33

April 24, 1933.

Morning Translation.

POLITICAL

Min Pao and other local newspapers:

ARRIVAL OF SOVIET AMBASSADOR.

Mr. Bogomoloff, Soviet Ambassador to China, accompanied by his wife, and several staff members of his Embassy, 12 persons in all, arrived in Shanghai at 3.30 p.m. yesterday by the S.S. "Empress of Asia".

The vessel berthed at the Chi Chong Wharf, Pootung. The Public Safety Bureau detailed a party of policemen to maintain precautionary measures on the wharf. An emergency launch of the Water Patrolling Corps of the Bureau followed the steamboat on which the Soviet Ambassador proceeded to the Customs Jetty. At the Customs Jetty a number of Chinese detectives of the Public Safety Bureau and Chinese and foreign detectives and policemen of the S.M.P. were on guard.

At 2.30 p.m. Zau Tieh Tsang (趙鐵士), representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Dang Su Shi (唐士暉), representative of Mayor Wu Te Chen, in company with a representative of Soviet merchants and an Attache of the Soviet Embassy, proceeded to Pootung by steam launch to welcome the Soviet Ambassador. Representatives of various local public bodies, local Soviet residents and reporters of news agencies, about 300 in number, waited at the Customs Jetty. As the Soviet Ambassador landed, the masses on the Jetty shouted slogans and let off fire-crackers and coloured paper strings were thrown out as a welcome. Mr. Bogomoloff immediately proceeded in a motor car to the temporary office of the Soviet Embassy at Nan Yuen (南園) on Sinza Road.

Mr. Bogomoloff is about 40 years of age, stout of build. He wears a moustache. While on the steamer, he informed newspapermen that he would do his best to improve the good relations between China and Soviet Russia and that he would leave for Nanking in two or three days to present his credentials.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. & S. B. REGISTRY. No. D <u>4455</u> Date <u>20, 4, 33</u>

April 20, 1933.

Afternoon Translation.

COMMUNISM

Min Pao and other local newspapers (Nanking telegram):

THE CHEN TOW SEU CASE

The Chen Tou Seu case will again be heard on April 20. Golder and Tang Dao (唐道), witnesses of the Shanghai Municipal Police and the Public Safety Bureau of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai respectively, arrived at Nanking on April 19 to attend the hearing.

Chen Tou Seu declares that he will make an appeal if he is found guilty.

POLITICAL

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO CHINA.

Bogomoloff, Soviet Ambassador to China, is coming to China by the "Empress of Japan" and is expected in Shanghai by April 23.

Local Soviet public bodies are making preparations to welcome him.

The local residence of the Soviet Ambassador will be located in the building at the corner of Sinza and Hart Roads.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government has instructed the Shanghai Foreign Office to entertain Bogomoloff on his arrival.

LABOUR

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

THE WORKERS OF THE NANYANG BROTHERS FACTORY.

The dismissal of 15 workers by the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Factory has aroused the opposition of the entire body of workers who on April 18 submitted a petition for mediation to the local Nangpu and other political organizations.

At 10.30 a.m. yesterday seven representatives of the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Factory Workers Union made an appeal to the Social Bureau.

The Social Bureau will mediate after an investigation has been made.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C & S R. REGISTRY. No. D <u>4455</u> Date <u>22</u> / <u>4</u> / <u>33</u>

Political (2)

The Eastern District Branch Office of the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Inult which still retains an office at 28 Jung Mur Li, Jungpan Road, issued on April 11 copies of four different handbills. The following is a resume of their contents :-

1. A circular telegram welcoming the Ambassador of Soviet Russia which is sympathetic towards weak nations

This pamphlet quotes a telegram alleged to have been despatched (by whom not stated) to the Soviet Ambassador and containing a declaration that since the cessation of diplomatic relations between China and Soviet Russia, one unfortunate incident after another has happened to the Chinese nation and advocating that the restoration of diplomatic relations would result in the consolidation of cooperation between the two nations in working for international peace.

2. A letter to workers of Shanghai mills in opposing the Japanese policy of forcing workers to work for the Japanese and threatening workers of the Shanghai Mills of the Association

The letter states that while members of propaganda groups of this association were enlightening the female workers of the Shanghai Cotton Mill No. 3 as to how the Japanese invaded China, in the North and how local Japanese capitalists threatened the livelihood of local labourers by refusing working

April 12, 3.

Political (3)

hours, the Japanese, loafers and policemen in the vicinity indiscriminately assaulted the members and female workers. The handbill adds that the Japanese have adopted this aggressive attitude because they are afraid of the united strength of the Chinese and consequently all Chinese are urged to join the Association.

3. A manifesto welcoming the Ambassador of Soviet Russia which is sympathetic towards the weak nation

It declares that the Soviet Ambassador is a delegate of peace who should receive the whole-hearted welcome of the Chinese nation and that the Japanese invasion of North China has been supported by all imperialists who are contemplating partitioning China. It also denounces the National Government for its non-resistance policy and contains the following quotation :

"Our Authorities did their utmost to attack Soviet Russia in 1929 under the direction of various Powers, but now adopt the non-resistance policy. They are even cutting off supplies to volunteers, preventing armed people from proceeding to the North, prohibiting anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist movements and depriving the people of their freedom of speech and assembly."

4. A manifesto on the inauguration of the Eastern District Branch Office of the People's Self Salvation Association in Soviet Russia.

April 12, 3.

Political (4)

Plans of this Association to carry out anti-Japanese propaganda in the vicinity of three Japanese owned cotton mills in the Eastern District on the evening of April 11 were abandoned owing to precautionary measures taken by the Municipal Police.

General Labour Union - fund raised for aviation construction

It is learned that the General Labour Union has raised \$40,000 through contributions collected by local labour unions from amongst the workers for the support of the aviation construction movement. This money is deposited in the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank.

People's National Salvation Fund Collector - sentenced

On April 9, one Feng Chung (黄冲) was arrested by the French Police at his house No. 430 Boulevard des Deux Republiques for collecting funds for his own use from the public under the name of the People's National Salvation Federation. A sum of \$400.00 was found in his possession. He was arraigned before the 2nd Special District Court on April 11 and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Evacuation of Japanese - leave for North

It is reported that five representatives of the Japanese Evacuation Committee left Shanghai North by train for Hankow on April 11, 1938, at 11.30 AM, with a view to going to the North to recruit the evacuees there.

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Extract of International Press Correspondence, Vol. 13 No.4
dated 26.1.33.

THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

Appeal of the Provisional Soviet Government of China
and the Revolutionary War Council of the Chinese Red
Workers' and Peasants' Army to the Chinese People.

Shanghai, January 21, 1933.

According to a report from the province of Kiangsi, the Provisional Soviet government and the Revolutionary War Council of the Chinese Red Army of workers and peasants have addressed an appeal to the Chinese people. This appeal states, inter alia :

"Japanese imperialism, with the open support of English and French imperialists and also of the League of Nations, has commenced its conquest of North China. This is a further step towards the enslavement and dismemberment of the whole of China. The advance of the Japanese bandits is accompanied by an increase of misery and famine, destruction of towns and villages and wholesale murder of the civil population. The horrors in Manchuria and Shanghai are spreading to an ever larger territory of China.

The Kuomintang government refuses to make war against the imperialist conquerors. The Kuomintang generals, on the command of Chiang Kai-shek, abandon one position after the other, deliver the Chinese soldiers over to wholesale destruction, and thereby facilitate the further advance of the Japanese and the other imperialists. At the same time the Kuomintang adopts every measure in order to suppress the anti-imperialist struggle, the anti-Japanese boycott movement and the armed volunteer movement.

The Kuomintang government, its generals, as well as its political leaders, justify their criminal inactivity and treason by alleging that the Chinese Soviets render it impossible to mobilize all forces for national defence. Chiang Kai-shek will have nothing to do with a war against the Japanese militarists, but on the other hand he sends an army of 800,000 men against the workers and peasants who have organized their own Soviet government.

The Chinese people wishes to defend itself. Hundreds of thousands of soldiers in the Kuomintang army are already protesting against the murder of their brothers, and sisters and demanding armed resistance to Japanese imperialism: they are beginning to realise that the invasion of the imperialists must be opposed by the national-revolutionary war of the armed people.

"The Soviet Government of China and the Revolutionary War Council of the Chinese Red Army expose the palpable fraud of the Kuomintang and its attempt to conceal its treason from the Chinese people. Already in April 1932, we called upon the mass of the Chinese people to join us in the fight against Japanese imperialism. In reply, Chiang Kai-shek mobilised an army against the workers and peasants of China, not, however, against Japanese imperialism."

"We declare before the whole of the Chinese people: The Red Army is prepared to enter into a fighting alliance with any army, or with any body of troops against the Japanese invasion. Our conditions for such an alliance are :

"1. Immediate cessation of the offensive against the Soviet districts.

"2. Immediate granting of democratic popular rights, right of combination, freedom of speech and of the press, the right to hold meetings, etc.

"3. Immediate arming of the people and formation of armed volunteer troops for the fight for the defence of the independence and unity of China.

"We appeal to the soldiers and the mass of the people of China to support this appeal for national-revolutionary fight for the unity and independence of China against the Japanese and other imperialists and for combating the treachery and sabotage of the Kuomintang agents.

"For the national revolutionary war of the armed people, against the Japanese and the other imperialist!"

The appeal is signed by: The chairman of the Provisional Soviet government of China, Maodseung, the Vice-Chairman of the Provisional Government, Changkudei and Chonging, the chairman of the Revolutionary War Council of the Red Workers and Peasants' Army, Chude.

Reg.
Please attach to file in the
establishment of the Prov.
Soviet Govt. of China.

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MAR 1933

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February 28, 1933.

Afternoon Translation.

POLITICAL

China Times and other local newspapers:

SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO ARRIVE HERE NEXT MONTH.

According to diplomatic circles in Shanghai, M. Bogomoloff, the Soviet Ambassador to China, will leave Moscow for China via Vladivostok at the end of February and will arrive in Shanghai in the middle of March. He will later proceed to the Capital to present his credentials to the National Government.

Since the resumption of relations between China and Soviet Russia, Russian petroleum merchants have dispatched a large number of salesmen to China to secure agencies in the Yangtze Valley and in South China to push the sale of Soviet petroleum. The prospect is bright as China annually consumes a huge quantity of petroleum.

Dr. W. W. Yen, Chinese Ambassador to the U.S.S.R., will leave Geneva for Moscow on March 1.

Shun Pao:

VOLUNTEERS URGE CHIANG TO PROCEED NORTH.

The North Eastern Volunteers Support Association held a meeting in the Chung Zou at 4 p.m. yesterday at which the following resolutions were passed:-

1. That a telegram be sent to General Chiang Kai Shek, Chief of the Military Affairs Committee, requesting him to proceed to the North immediately to direct the armies against Japanese.
2. That Hsuing Hsi Ling, an ex-Primer, and Tu Pu Chen be detailed to urge General Ho Ying Ching to devise military measures for the defence of North China.
3. That a telegram be sent to the soldiers at the front to launch an attack on the Japanese in order to divert the Japanese military movements in Jehol.
4. That all public bodies be requested to send a joint telegram to Marshal Chang Hsueh Liang requesting him to resist Japan persistently.

Chen Pao:

LABOUR UNIONS ISSUE DECLARATION.

Over 50 labour unions in this locality yesterday jointly issued the following declaration:-

"We should sever economic relations with the atrocious Japanese and urge the Government to despatch armies to deal with them. Our enemy has mobilized her soldiers to capture Jehol. The very existence of our nation is at stake. The Government has instructed the soldiers to defend Jehol to the bitter end and we should therefore do our utmost to assist our Government, be thrifty in clothing and food, concentrate our energy in the manufacture of native goods and contribute towards the relief of the soldiers at the front. Thus may the barbarous invaders be driven out of our territory."

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February 27, 1933.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

"We, Christians, should preach justice with fearless spirit and unite to cope with the national crisis. We should arouse our brethren to a feeling for self-salvation and national salvation. We should co-operate and proceed without religious distinction."

A Preparatory Committee of 15 persons was organised and the following suggestions were discussed and passed:-

- 1) That a circular telegram be dispatched to Christians throughout the world requesting them to pray to God in China's national crisis and to uphold justice.
- 2) That a circular telegram be sent abroad and throughout the whole of China to promote national thrift.

A preparatory conference will be held at 6 p.m. to-day.

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO CHINA.

According to news secured from the Russian Residents Mutual Aid Association, M. Bogomoloff, the Russian Ambassador to China, will arrive in China about the beginning of next month.

The Association has found a suitable house in Shanghai for the Ambassador as a temporary office. The annual rent is estimated at \$40,000. The Russian residents in this locality are preparing to welcome the Russian Ambassador.

It is understood that a Sino-Russian joint meeting will be held after the Russian Ambassador arrives here.

D. 4455
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February 22, 1933.

Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

NICHI-NICHI

W. R. MINISTRY PROHIBITS VISITS TO WOOSUNG FORTS

Yesterday the Ministry of War at Nanking issued an order to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Headquarters instructing them to prohibit visits to Woosung Forts on the ground that the forts constitute an important factor in the plans of national defence.

According to the order all foreigners Chinese civilians and even officers must first obtain permission from the Municipality of Greater Shanghai or the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Headquarters before they visit the forts and take pictures.

NIPPO

A NEW RED NEWSPAPER FOR SHANGHAI

The other day a report that a Red paper is about to be published in Shanghai was reported in this paper. This information ~~came~~ came as a shock to White Russians as well as to the white papers "Zaria" and "Slova".

According to certain reliable sources, the man who is undertaking the publication of the Red paper is an amateur journalist. He is now hesitating to take up the work because he is doubtful of receiving financial assistance from the Soviet Government.

MAINICHI

THE SOVIET CONSULATE IN SHANGHAI

On February 21 the Russian Corporation at No. 2 Peking Road started repairs to the Soviet Consulate at No. 1 Whangpoo Road.

A Russian named Salman accompanied by an officer of the Foreign Ministry of Nanking Government is endeavouring to find a suitable house for the Soviet Consulate. He is negotiating with the Comptroller of the Halamach Co. (?) at No. 2 Canton Road to rent a house in the vicinity of the late Mr. Hardon's home. The rent of the house is 370,000 a year. If this house is used as a Soviet Consulate then the Soviet Consulate building on Whangpoo Road will be converted into living quarters.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. S. B. REGISTRAR
N. D. H. 455
D. 121-51, 33

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February 17, 1933.

Morning Translation

MISCELLANEOUS

NIPPO

GARRISON COLLISIONER ARRESTS CHINESE WORKERS
OF JAPANESE COTTON MILLS.

According to information received, the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Headquarters a few days ago arrested about 20 Chinese workers of Japanese mills in the Western and the Eastern Districts on a charge of espionage during the Shanghai incident. The prisoners are reported to have been treated in a most inhuman manner.

The Japanese cotton mills have lodged a strong protest with the Municipality of Greater Shanghai against these arrests and explained that their workers had never been employed for purposes of espionage. The Japanese mills state that the arrest of their workers by the Chinese authorities on such a groundless charge is obstructing their business and will have a serious effect upon Sino-Japanese relations.

It is also reported that the arrests were made in compliance with a secret order issued to the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Headquarters by the Military Council of the Nanking Government the chairman of which is Chiang Kai Shek.

WRESTLING MATCH TO BE HELD BY JAPANESE MARINES

at 1 p.m. February 17 some 100 members of the Japanese Landing Force will hold a wrestling match in the camp at Bin Tuh Fang.

NICHI-NICHI

SOVIET PAPER TO BE PUBLISHED IN SHANGHAI

Since the resumption of Sino-Soviet relations, public attention has been drawn to the activities of Soviet Russians in China and it is feared that Shanghai might become a centre for Red activities. It has not yet been decided whether to locate the Soviet Legation at Shanghai or at Nanking. The Soviet Minister to China is expected to arrive in Shanghai early in March.

According to reliable sources, preparations are being made to publish a Red Russian newspaper. The first issue will appear in a week or two. The White Russian newspapers in Shanghai will be placed in a delicate position by the publication of a Red paper.

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COPY

February 17, 1933.

Afternoon Translation.

POLITICAL

Min Pao publishes the following telegram from Nanking:

THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO CHINA.

On February 16, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs received a telegram from Moscow stating that owing to certain affairs, L. Bogomoloff, the Soviet Ambassador to China, who was scheduled to leave for China on February 15, had postponed his departure until February 25.

Wu Nan Sze, Chinese Councillor to the Embassy in Soviet Russia, will leave Nanking for Shanghai on the morning of February 17. He will proceed to Soviet Russia on February 21.

Min Pao and other local newspapers:

JAPANESE MINISTER'S CALL ON TUAN CHI JUI : RUMOUR OF DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS.

A few days ago, Mr. Ariyoshi, Japanese Minister to China, called on Marshal Tuan Chi Jui. Despite a statement made by Marshal Tuan's nephew to the newspapermen that the visit was a private call, local foreign newspapers published a report to the effect that the object of Ariyoshi's call on Marshal Tuan was to exchange views on the Sino-Japanese situation.

In an interview yesterday morning with our reporter, Tuan's nephew refuted the report that Marshal Tuan had discussed the Sino-Japanese question with the Japanese Minister.

Chen Pao publishes the following telegram from Geneva:

The Chinese delegates at Geneva have issued the following official announcement:-

"We are surprised to read a Tokyo telegram declaring that Marshal Tuan Chi Jui has commenced to take steps for direct Sino-Japanese negotiations to settle the Manchurian crisis. China is determined to resist Japanese aggression to the bitter end. The Japanese published this unfounded report in order to hoodwink the public."

Min Pao publishes the following comments:-

SIR JOHN SIMON AGAIN CRITICISED.

A Reuter telegram from London states: Sir John Simon, British Minister of Foreign Affairs, declares that the League of Nations is an international organization and that if the arbitration in the Sino-Japanese dispute ends in failure, the League will make a report and draft proposals.

Such a statement sounds as if it had been made by the Japanese representative at Geneva. Sir John

Extract of Afternoon Translation dated 17.2.33.

THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO CHINA

On February 16, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs received a telegram from Moscow stating that owing to certain affairs, M. Bogomoloff, the Soviet Ambassador to China, who was scheduled to leave for China on February 15, had postponed his departure until February 25.

Wu Nan Sze, Chinese Councillor to the Embassy in Soviet Russia, will leave Nanking for Shanghai on the morning of February 17. He will proceed to Soviet Russia on February 21.

(Min Pao publishes the following telegram from Nanking)

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SPECIAL INQUIRY

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.

No. D. 4455

Date 13/2/33

February 17, 1933.

Morning Translation.

M. INICHI (10-2-33)

REDS PULL STRINGS BEHIND ANTI-JAPANESE AND ANTI-BRITISH MOVEMENT

Following upon the resumption of diplomatic relations between China and Soviet Russia, public attention has been drawn to the activities of Soviet Russia in China. As already reported, M. Bogomoloff, the newly appointed Soviet Minister to China, will leave Moscow on February 15 for China. Ovrovsky and Willdy are reported to be most favourably considered as candidates for the post of Soviet Consul at Shanghai. Both are expected to arrive in Shanghai before or after the Minister's arrival.

Mr. Willdy is a well known to the world as a most able worker of the Third International. Once he was the central figure of the Red movements in Turkey and in the countries of the Balkan Peninsula at the time of the Kemalbasia(?) Revolution. After that he was appointed Vice Consul at Shanghai and then Vice Consul at Hankow at the time of the Wu-Han Government. He was believed to be an instigator of the Chinese mob movements. If he comes to Shanghai as Soviet Consul-General the Red intelligence organs namely Ge(?), Be(?), and Wu(?) which have been operating in secrecy will become very active. According to well informed Japanese, Europeans and Chinese, the Third International is contemplating to make Shanghai as a waiting place for foreign communists because the Chinese communists are not able to take up active work in cities and towns owing to the suppressive measures adopted by the government. The Third International will also bring European communists to Shanghai by utilizing steamers visiting European ports. Most of the European communists in the Far East are agents of firms of a certain country and they receive Red funds through a certain bank. The Red organs in Shanghai became delighted at the resumption of Sino-Soviet diplomatic relations.

The activities of the Shanghai Branch of the Personal Rights Protecting Association, which has in the support of Madame Sun, Tsai Yuen Pei, Yang Hang Yu, are becoming conspicuous. Six well known Red Jews have joined Executive Committee of the Association. The Peking Branch of the Association has 8 members of the Executive Committee headed by Yu Tuh and they are taking active part in anti-Japanese and anti-Imperialist movements.

It is reported that the Hanking Government has decided to issue an order to dissolve the Peking Branch in accordance with a petition submitted by the Peking District Kuomintang but the Shanghai Branch is determined to save it because it is being supported by Madame Sun and Tsai Yuen Pei who have important relations with the Central Government. It is also reported that the Red Intelligence revolutionist in Shanghai who recently issued anti-British and anti-Imperialists handbills, is an agitator dispatched by the World Federation of Oppressed Peoples which has a secret headquarters in Canada. These Red organs are engaged in

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Annex
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